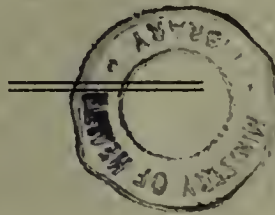


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**BOSTON RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

and of the

**CHIEF**

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

FOR THE YEAR 1960.



1960

## BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**Chairman of the Council :**

Councillor H. R. SMITH, J.P.

**Clerk of the Council :**

S. M. FORMAN

## Staff of the Public Health Department

**Medical Officer of Health :**

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Chief Public Health Inspector :**

G. G. POPPLEWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

**Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

P. McPHUN, M.A.P.H.I.

G. FOX, M.A.P.H.I.

**Clerks :**

C. H. CUTHBERT

Mrs. D. E. WILLIAMS

**Medical Officer's Clerk : D. DADY**

**Rodent Control Officer : A. GRAVES**

## BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Council Offices,  
126, London Road,  
Boston, Lincs.  
Telephone : 3271.

### **To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Statistical Report on the health of the Rural District during the year 1960.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 22,430, an increase of 60 over the previous year. The population of the Rural District continues to increase year by year. In 1953 the mid-year population was 21,120 resulting in an overall increase in the past 7 years of 1,310. The number of inhabited houses in that year was 6,735 compared with 7,290 in 1960, an increase of 555.

There were 362 live births during the year, of which 11 were illegitimate. This is an increase of 65 as compared with the number of births in 1959. The Crude Birth Rate was 16.1 and that multiplied by the Comparability Factor as issued by the Registrar-General gives a Corrected Birth Rate of 16.0. The Live Birth Rate for England and Wales was 17.1. There were 7 still-births during the year, 2 more than in the previous year. The Still Birth Rate was 19.0 compared with the figure of 19.7 for England and Wales.

There were 208 deaths during the year, an increase of 2 as compared with 1959. Malignant disease was responsible for 35 deaths, representing 16% of all deaths. Seven of these were from Cancer of the lung, 3 more than in the previous year. The main cause of death is still Heart and Associated Circulatory conditions (112) accounting for nearly 54% of all deaths. There were no deaths from Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis or Tuberculosis, but 10 were due to Bronchitis and 18 to Pneumonia (double that of 1959).

Infectious diseases gave rise to little or no real concern during 1960. The most prevalent disease was Chicken Pox, which is usually predominant in the absence of a Measles epidemic. 1960 was a quiet year in this respect and only 15 cases of Measles were notified, a marked decline compared with 1959 which was a " Measles year " when 396 cases occurred. If the typical periodic incidence of Measles remains true to form, 1961 will produce a large number of cases.

Only 14 cases of Dysentery were confirmed during the year but this was not altogether unexpected in view of the very large epidemic which occurred during 1959. Scarlet Fever showed a marked increase compared with previous years, the 59 cases which were notified being the highest number in the past 11 years.

With regard to Tuberculosis, 11 cases were notified, the second lowest figure in the past 10 years and 3 less than in 1959. 6 of the 11 notifications were in respect of cases transferred into the District from other areas.

No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Rural District. In fact the number of cases throughout the Country as a whole was very low, fewer even than the record low figure of 1959. The vaccination programme continued throughout the year and later in the report are tables indicating the response of the various age groups. I am indebted to Dr. Fielding, the County Medical Officer, for supplying these figures. Although the percentages in some of the groups are very good and much better than some other areas in the Country, there is still room for improvement in the older age groups and more particularly in the adolescents. It is not only children who are susceptible to this disease. It can attack adults sometimes with fatal results.

Although there were only 5 cases of Food Poisoning and 14 cases of Dysentery many more suspected cases were investigated. This involves the public health inspectors in a good deal of work and during the year, 149 samples of faeces were sent for laboratory investigation.

The Slum Clearance Programme continued and Demolition Orders were made on 20 houses while undertakings not to relet were accepted in 8 instances. 26 Council dwellings were completed during the year. In spite of constant reminders to the Council, however, property which has been dealt with several years ago continues to be occupied. Families ought not to live in property which has been declared unfit for human habitation for any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The work of dealing with Improvement Grants proceeded and 78 houses were inspected for this purpose during the year. It is estimated that about half the time of the inspectors is taken up with this aspect of their duties.

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force and all the existing sites in the District were inspected. It is to be hoped that this new legislation will improve conditions and layout and generally bring about, in many cases, a much higher standard.

The sewerage scheme covering parts of Frampton and Kirton continued during the year though extremely bad conditions were

encountered at times. The works are not likely to be completed until early in 1961. It is anticipated that there will be a good response from the public concerned for house connections to be made.

The Public Cleansing Service is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain from year to year. Not only are there an increased number of houses in the Rural District but most of the small tips used for disposal are being rapidly filled in. A suitable site has been found which would last for about 10 years but it is a fair distance away and the travelling time to and from it by the vehicles naturally cuts the time available for collection on the rounds. Further details of this service are given later in the report.

There are 1,455 dwellings still dealt with by the pail emptying service—too many ! Visits are made once every 5 days. It is hoped that in time the sewerage scheme and the resumption of conversions at Council houses will eventually reduce this number. The Cesspool Emptying Service continued to cause problems. Complaints made it necessary to cease using the Disposal Point into the Borough sewer. Arrangements were made to use the sludge beds at the Sewage works and this continued during the year. This is a problem which I am sure will continue to cause the Council some concern in the years to come. It will be necessary to try and find some permanent method of disposal.

Meat inspection continued at its usual high level and once again 100% inspection was achieved. This service continued to take up a large proportion of the inspectors' time during the day and in order to achieve this target, it was necessary for all 3 inspectors at various times during the year to work outside their normal hours. A total of 7,061 animals were inspected during 1960 and the quantity of meat condemned amounted to just over 3 tons 15 cwts.

With regard to the Inspection and Supervision of Food including Ice Cream, little or no routine inspection of premises was carried out during the year. The available time of the 2 additional inspectors has been occupied by Meat Inspection, Grant Work, investigation of infectious diseases and various complaints. The pressure of work has been such that this most important aspect of Public Health work has of necessity been left undone. Other necessary work has also been omitted for the same reason. The Council are fully aware of the position.

On the whole the health of the inhabitants of the Rural District continues to be satisfactory and the vital statistics of the area compare favourably with those for the whole of England and Wales.

I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Popplewell and the 2 additional inspectors for all the assistance they have given me and for the cheerful way they have undertaken their many arduous tasks

in spite of various difficulties. Every effort has been made by them all to carry out the essential public health services. Thanks are also due to the clerical staff for their work in completing this report.

I should also like to thank the Chief Officers and their staff for the help given to the Public Health Department during the year and also to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. HIRD,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1961.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	84,398
Home Population (Registrar-General's Mid-year estimate for 1960) ... ..	22,430
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	7,290
Average number of persons per inhabited house ...	3.07
Average number of persons per acre ... ..	.27
Number of inhabited houses per acre ... ..	.086
Average number of persons per square mile ... ..	170
Estimated product of a penny rate ... ..	£573
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1960 ... ..	£144,341

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the district have remained unchanged during the year.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	172	351
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Total Live Births							186	176	362
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)							16.1		
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)							16.0		
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births							3.0%		

<b>Still Births</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	4	3	7
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Still Births ... ..	4	3	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...			19.0
	Male	Female	Total
Total Live and Still births ... ..	190	179	369

### Infant Deaths

<b>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	5	3	8
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	5	3	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	22.1
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	22.8
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	Nil

<b>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	2	2	4
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... ..	11.0
--	------

<b>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	1	2	3
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ...	8.3
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<b>Perinatal Mortality</b>	Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week ...	5	5	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			27.1

## Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ... ..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	Nil
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Male      Female      Total</b>
All Causes ... ..	102      106      208
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) ... ..	9.3
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted) ... ..	9.9

## OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

## POPULATION :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 22,430, shows an increase over the figure for the previous year which was 22,370. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 154.

## BIRTHS :

A total of 362 births were registered during the year, an increase of 65 from 1959. This total comprised 186 males and 176 females. The crude birth rate was 16.1 and the adjusted rate 16.0. This was an increase compared with the previous year when the figures were 13.3 and 13.2. The rate for England and Wales was 17.1 per 1,000 population. There were 11 illegitimate births (7 male, 4 female) an increase of 2 from the previous year.

## STILL BIRTHS :

There were 7 still births, an increase of 2 from 1959. The Still Birth Rate was 19.0 per 1,000 total live and still births as compared with 16.6 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 19.7.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY :

No death from this cause was recorded during the year.

## INFANT MORTALITY :

Eight deaths were recorded in infants under the age of 1 year, 1 less than in 1959. The Infant Mortality Rate was 22.1 whilst the national figure was 21.7 per 1,000 live births. Four infants under the age of 4 weeks died during 1960.

### Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Boston Rural District, 1946-1960.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1946	398	19.7	213	10.6	47.7	18.5	10.2	33.8
1947	408	19.9	202	9.9	41.7			
1948	361	18.6	179	9.2	27.7			
1949	329	16.3	200	9.9	24.3			
1950	363	17.9	229	11.3	27.5			
1951	346	16.6	233	11.2	17.3	17.4	10.4	20.7
1952	356	17.2	201	9.7	22.5			
1953	375	17.7	226	10.7	16.0			
1954	403	18.9	212	9.9	22.3			
1955	356	16.5	228	10.6	25.3			
1956	329	15.0	224	10.2	30.4	15.6	9.7	24.2
1957	366	16.6	252	11.4	24.6			
1958	372	16.8	186	8.4	13.4			
1959	297	13.3	206	9.2	30.3			
1960	362	16.1	208	9.3	22.1			

## DEATHS :

The actual number of deaths allocated to the District after the deduction of those occurring in non-residents and the addition of deaths of residents which occurred outside the District was 208, an increase of only 2 over the previous year. The resulting Crude Death Rate was 9.3 whilst the Adjusted Rate was 9.9. This figure compares favourably with the rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. The main causes of death are tabulated later in the Report.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1960.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
8.	Measles ... ..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	4	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	5	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	7	6
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	—	1
16.	Diabetes ... ..	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	10	22
18.	Coronary disease, angina ... ..	24	11
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	3	4
20.	Other heart disease ... ..	13	20
21.	Other circulatory disease ... ..	—	5
22.	Influenza ... ..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia ... ..	10	8
24.	Bronchitis ... ..	6	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	3	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ... ..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations ... ..	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	6	9
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	—
34.	All other accidents ... ..	2	—
35.	Suicide ... ..	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—
ALL CAUSES		102	106

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Lincoln. Samples of water have been regularly submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, have continued to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE :

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department.

### SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :

These services are administered by the Holland County Council.

### TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at the Cleansing Station, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council.

### NURSING IN THE HOME :

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

### HOSPITALS :

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital, Boston—Orthopædic and Acute General.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital, Boston—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47—REMOVAL  
TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF  
CARE AND ATTENTION :

No action was taken by the Council under this Section.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND  
OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

Notifiable Diseases during the year, 1960.

Disease	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Chicken Pox ... ..	133	133	Nil
Dysentery ... ..	14	14	2
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	5	5	Nil
Measles ... ..	15	15	Nil
Pneumonia ... ..	6	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	2	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	59	59	Nil
Whooping Cough ... ..	15	15	Nil

Chicken Pox was quite prevalent during the year, 133 cases being notified. It is usually a comparatively mild illness and no complications involving the nervous system were reported. The next most prevalent disease was Scarlet Fever, 59 cases occurring. This is the highest number notified for many years. There were very few cases of Measles which was to be expected after the large number notified in 1959.

Otherwise infectious diseases gave little cause for concern during 1960. Only 5 cases of Food Poisoning and 14 cases of Dysentery were notified.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 139 visits in connection with investigation and control of infectious diseases.

## Infectious Diseases Notified 1951-1960.

Disease	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Chicken Pox... ..	133	206	123	81	180	275	166	155	137	233
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	14	79	—	—	61	69	12	30	—	1
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	14	3	1	5	3	2	2	5	3
Food Poisoning ... ..	5	7	8	3	10	7	—	11	2	1
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	15	395	14	905	55	402	10	682	126	313
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	6	9	14	14	12	21	11	29	18	13
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	—
Non-Paralytic ... ..	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Scabies ... ..	—	5	7	—	—	1	3	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever ... ..	59	14	14	18	23	45	33	19	11	14
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	15	4	32	97	30	33	153	95	40	219

## TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Table I

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year ... ..	49	7	47	8	111
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year ... ..	3	—	1	1	5
(c) Number of cases restored to Register ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification ... ..	3	—	3	—	6
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year... ..	2	—	2	1	5
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1960	53	7	49	8	117

# SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1951—1960

Table II

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1951	101	23	124	25	9	34	5	1	6
1952	91	18	109	15	—	15	—	—	—
1953	93	10	103	22	5	27	5	1	6
1954	98	9	107	16	1	17	3	1	4
1955	97	10	107	11	3	14	—	—	—
1956	101	12	113	11	2	13	—	—	—
1957	98	12	110	8	2	10	1	—	1
1958	91	15	106	7	5	12	1	—	1
1959	96	15	111	14	—	14	2	—	2
1960	102	15	117	10	1	11	—	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—

## TREATMENT OF SCABIES :

Facilities for the cleansing of persons requiring treatment are provided by the Holland County Council, the cost of such treatments

in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the District Council. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

No cases of Scabies were reported in the District during the year.

## IMMUNISATION :

All immunisation work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council. Below are given details of the number of children immunised during the year :

### Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	... ..	285
1 and under 5 years	... ..	20
5-14 years	... ..	9
		— 314
Number of Booster Injections	... ..	409

### Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

Under 5 years	... ..	86
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### Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	... ..	130
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The percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population at 31.12.1960 is as follows :—

Under 1 year	... ..	43.7%
1 and under 5 years	... ..	72.0%
5-14 years	... ..	93.0%

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough continued and there was an increase in the number of children immunised. Over 400 children were given a " Booster " injection. The need for maintaining a high percentage of immunised children in a community is still vital and this was brought home to several areas last year when outbreaks of diphtheria occurred and several children died. In one such area it was stated that only 40% of children under the age of 15 had been immunised, a figure well below that recommended by the Ministry of Health.

During the year progress was made in the use of the Triple Antigen introduced by the County Council at all their Welfare Centres. The vaccine contains antigens against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and 3 injections are necessary. This compares very favourably with the 8 injections required if single antigens are used. This, naturally, has proved to be appreciated by the mothers.

## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :

### Primary Vaccinations :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								<hr/> 146 <hr/>

### Re-vaccinations :

1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								<hr/> 11 <hr/>

146 vaccinations and 11 re-vaccinations were carried out. This is less than in 1959 and somewhat disappointing. Mothers, on the whole, are not particularly interested in vaccination against Smallpox. Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis is much more in demand.

## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :

The following shows the position of Poliomyelitis Vaccination at the 31st December, 1960.

Born in	Number	Percentage
1920	6	1.09%
1921	9	1.61%
1922	7	1.43%
1923	13	2.57%
1924	5	1.05%
1925	14	2.98%
1926	19	3.86%
1927	15	3.75%
1928	22	4.42%
1929	23	4.97%
1930	22	4.57%
1931	24	5.25%
1932	40	9.73%
1933	118	34.6 %

Born in	Number	Percentage
1934	127	38.7 %
1935	129	35.5 %
1936	137	40.0 %
1937	123	35.6 %
1938	116	35.4 %
1939	133	37.4 %
1940	163	47.8 %
1941	164	47.2 %
1942	203	57.0 %
1943	243	68.0 %
1944	278	74.3 %
1945	276	74.3 %
1946	319	80.1 %
1947	334	81.8 %
1948	297	82.2 %
1949	298	90.5 %
1950	308	85.1 %
1951	305	88.1 %
1952	301	84.5 %
1953	331	88.2 %
1954	321	79.6 %
1955	297	83.4 %
1956	288	87.5 %
1957	297	81.1 %
1958	270	72.5 %
1959	76	25.5 %

Dr. Fielding, County Medical Officer, has kindly supplied the figures for Poliomyelitis and immunisation.

The programme of Poliomyelitis immunisation progressed during the year and it will be seen from the preceding table that the percentage uptake in some of the age groups is very gratifying. In the adolescent age group and even in older people, the response is very poor. One finds that parents are anxious to protect their children but reluctant to have the injections themselves. It seems that only an outbreak of a number of cases causes sufficient panic in the general public for them to seek immunisation themselves. The old adage "It can't happen to me" seems to apply to Polio. Unfortunately it can, and sometimes does, often with crippling or fatal results.

### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Beardall, the Council's Water Engineer, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply.

## Statistics.

Length of mains laid during the year ...	24,009 yards
Total length of mains in use ... ..	385 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
Domestic consumption of water ... ..	136,888,000 gallons
Average daily consumption per house ...	65 gallons
Estimated consumption per person per day	16.8 gallons
Number of domestic consumers ... ..	5,751
Number of properties supplied by meter ...	1,576

## Particulars of number of dwellings supplied.

Parish	Dwellings
Algarkirk ... ..	167
Amber Hill ... ..	137
Bicker ... ..	253
Benington ... ..	167
Brothertoft ... ..	128
Butterwick ... ..	185
Fishtoft ... ..	999
Frampton ... ..	380
Freiston ... ..	362
Fosdyke ... ..	144
Harts Grounds and Pelhams Lands ... ..	26
Kirton ... ..	1046
Leverton ... ..	219
Old Leake ... ..	474
Sutterton ... ..	393
Swineshead ... ..	596
Wigtoft ... ..	162
Wrangle ... ..	423
Wyberton ... ..	895

The figure for Fishtoft parish includes 627 dwellings supplied by the Borough of Boston.

## Water Analysis.

21 samples of water drawn from the mains at various points in the district were submitted by the Public Health Department for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. 1 sample was submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, for chemical analysis. The results showed the water to be satisfactory.

# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

## HOUSING.

### Slum Clearance.

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme has continued throughout the year but owing to pressure of other work the number of properties dealt with has been less than in previous years.

Fewer complaints are now received from occupiers of sub-standard property relative to their accommodation and this may be attributable to the fact that Council House rents are often very much higher than the rent they are paying for their present accommodation.

In 1955 the Council was required to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government an estimate of the number of houses to be demolished by the end of 1960. The figure submitted was 200 houses. By 31st December, 1960 the position was as follows :—

Unfit dwellings demolished since 1st January, 1956 ...	129
Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders but not yet demolished ... ..	33
Dwellings subject to Closing Orders—not demolished	33
Dwellings subject to Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation ... ..	77

### Overcrowding.

No cases of overcrowding were notified.

### Improvement Grants.

There is no doubt that this work is one of the most important of the Council's housing programme extending the life as it does of many of the older properties in the district by the addition thereto of modern amenities thus saving the building of many additional Council houses.

The installing of the five basic improvements (a bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water system and a food store) now being encouraged by the Standard Grant Scheme is likely, it is felt, to be included in the Statutory Housing Standard in the not too distant future.

Seventy-eight houses have been inspected in the year in connection with Grant applications.

### Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications received	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil
Certificates still in force	1

### Summary of new dwellings completed during 1960.

Council Houses.	Fishtoft	...	4
	Freiston	...	4
	Wrangle	...	4
	Wyberton	...	14
			<hr/>
			26
Private enterprise houses	...	...	72
			<hr/>
			98
			<hr/>

### Remedy of Housing Defects.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1957. Sec- tion 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Undertakings cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Closing Orders revoked	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Moveable Dwellings.

The coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 on 29th July introduced a new system of licensing for caravans and empowered the Council to (a) control the location of caravan sites so as to prevent them starting up in wrong places, (b) improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

Arising from this, all the existing caravan sites previously licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936 were inspected and reports submitted to the Public Health Committee when it was decided that licences be issued to those sites upon which a "proprietary type" caravan was sited, subject to the Council's conditions being observed by 30th June, 1961. Those sites where other than "proprietary type" caravans were sited were given to 31st December, 1961, to comply with the conditions. This may necessitate the removal of the structure from the site.

The Council decided that no further caravans be admitted to its temporary caravan site at Wyberton and at 31st December, 1961, the site to cease to be used for such purposes. At the end of 1960 twelve caravans were on the site.

The privately owned site for twenty caravans at Wyberton requires a considerable amount of work to bring it up to the standard required by the Act and the owners have not as yet decided to do the work. If this site is closed it is felt that those persons who have a genuine preference for living in caravans may be debarred from living in this way as sites are very difficult to obtain in this district and it may be desirable for the Council to consider providing a site under their own control. There does appear to be a demand for a permanent caravan site in the area and if the privately owned site is closed and the Council do not provide one it may cause hardship to these genuine caravan dwellers.

### **DRAINAGE.**

The sewerage of parts of the parishes of Frampton and Kirton and the extension of the sewage disposal works at Frampton is nearing completion and it is anticipated that house connections will commence in March, 1961.

In Wyberton 538 properties are connected to the main sewers leaving 6 properties on the line of the sewers still not connected. In Fishtoft 593 properties are connected and 29 still not connected.

It is hoped that the new Public Health Bill will provide legislation whereby local authorities can ensure that property owners on the line of a sewer should be required to have the connection made.

Two housing estates, one in Butterwick with 28 dwellings and one in Kirton with 74 dwellings have their drainage piped to open lagoons. Although this is not a very satisfactory method of disposal it has not given rise to any complaints of nuisance from smell in the past year. The lagoon at Kirton will cease to be used as soon as the new sewers are able to take the sewage from this estate, which it is expected will be in the early Spring of 1961.

Fifteen Council Housing Estates in the district have their own small sewage disposal plants. These are desludged by the Cesspool emptying vehicles once in every seven weeks. A further small plant is nearing completion to serve a pre-war estate of 18 houses at Wigtoft.

There are now 1796 dwellings connected to main sewers. About 4,000 dwellings are served by cesspools and it is estimated that nearly 1500 dwellings have no proper drainage systems.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

Four vehicles are employed on this service, three fore and aft tippers and one side loader, all with diesel engines. A small vehicle is in reserve as a spare in case of breakdowns.

The maintenance of collection of refuse on a weekly basis is becoming increasingly difficult. There is still a steady increase in the number of properties to be visited and it has been necessary to make minor re-arrangements in the collection rounds because of this, but the main problem is the greater distances now having to be covered from the collecting areas to the points of disposal. Most of the tips in use are small and soon will be filled in. A survey of the district has been made for possible future tips and negotiations are taking place with a view to obtaining a site at Creasey Plot Lane, Swineshead.

This site is a large disused brickpit in an isolated position and not likely to be a source of nuisance as has so often been the case in the past. Unfortunately, the benefits of isolation of a tip are accompanied by the disadvantage of delay on the rounds by the time involved in travelling to and from it.

If we are successful in obtaining the use of this site the problem of disposal of refuse should be solved for about ten years for a large part of the south side of the district. On the north side the Weirs tip at Butterwick will serve for some years, but here again rather long journeys have to be covered to transport the refuse from the more distant parishes.

This difficulty can be overcome by introducing vehicles with a larger carrying capacity, thereby reducing the number of visits to the tips. Unfortunately, mainly due to the narrow country lanes, the use of larger vehicles is prohibited but it is possible to instal a power press in the existing vehicles to enable the refuse to be compressed thereby enabling more refuse to be collected per vehicle load and reducing visits to the tips.

The tables which follow give quite a lot of information concerning the service. It will be observed that there was a small increase in cost for the service as a whole compared with the previous year but the collection and disposal of refuse for a whole week from a dwelling at a cost of 8d. is surely not a heavy expenditure.

## REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE SUMMARY.

Round No.	One	Two	Three	Four
Vehicle No.	MDO 664	JJL 727	LDO 55	RDO 838
Purchased	1958	1956	1957	1960
Capacity—cu. yds.	10.5	16/18	16/18	16/18
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
Average miles per gall.	13	10	9	10
Average miles per week	210	153	132	180
No. of men in team	2	4	4	3
Refuse bins on round	1186	2291	2319	1638
Average bins per man per day	108	104	105	84
Density—bins per mile	5½	15	17	9

	1960	1959	1958	1957
Estimated cost of Refuse Collection Service	£11,724	£11,448	£10,560	£9,100
Cost of emptying per bin ... ..	31/7	31/7	29/2	25/3
Cost per bin per collection ... ..	8d.	7¾d.	7d.	6¼d.
Average period between emptyings	80%—7 days 20%—8 days	7—8 days	7 days	8 days

## SANITARY PAIL EMPTYING.

This work is carried out by two vehicles previously used for cesspool emptying. Each of the 1455 dwellings served is visited once in every five days.

Disposal is by composting with straw. Towards the end of the year the farmers who in the past had been willing to undertake composting were having considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient straw. It seems probable that the Council may be called upon to

purchase straw and make land available for composting purposes in the near future. Eventually of course the sewerage of the parishes of Kirton and Frampton and the resumption of conversions at Council houses from pails to water closets will result in the number of pails being substantially reduced. The full effect of these measures will not be felt however for perhaps two years. Meantime collection has to continue—so has disposal.

### PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY.

Round No.	One	Two	
Vehicle No. ... ..	CJL 86	FDO 870	
Purchased ... ..	1949	1953	
Capacity ... ..	550 galls.	550 galls.	
Engine Type ... ..	Petrol	Petrol	
Average miles per gall. ...	7	5	
Average miles per 4 days ...	187	132	
No. of men in team ... ..	2	2	
No. of pails on round ...	700	755	
Average pails per man per day	87	94	
Density—Pails per mile ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	1960	1959	1958
Estimated cost of Pail Empty- Service ... ..	£3830	£3815	£4080
Cost of emptying per pail ...	52/8d.	52/6d.	49/4d.
Cost per pail per collection...	10d.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There was the usual heavy demand for this service in the Spring but with the use of the eight year old 550 gallon capacity vehicle and the new 1100 gallon vehicle, delivered in February, it was possible to cope with the demand without any exceptional delay between receipt of a request and the emptying. A further 1100 gallon vehicle is on order for delivery in January, 1961, when the small one will be transferred to the pail service to replace a 1949 model which is beyond repair.

Disposal of cesspool contents became a very serious problem when a number of complaints from people residing near the disposal point into the sewer of the Borough of Boston made it necessary to cease the use of this point. It was then decided to experiment with the disposal of cesspool contents direct into a series of sludge drying beds at the Frampton Sewage Disposal Works. By the end of 1960 one and a half million gallons of effluent had been disposed of in this manner. After diluting the bed liquor with humus effluent from the works the liquor was passed through the works. It must be appreciated that this is of an experimental nature and it is not known at this stage what effect this practice will have on the final effluent from the works.

Subject to the experiment being successful and this method being allowed to continue it is hoped the time is not far distant when a free cesspool emptying service more frequent than once in eighteen months can be reintroduced. This it is felt would be welcomed by the majority of occupiers of premises who are not fortunate in being in a sewered area.

#### CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY.

Vehicle No. ... ..	EJL 401	OJL 988	
Purchased ... ..	1952	1960	
Capacity ... ..	550 galls.	1100 galls.	
Engine Type ... ..	Petrol	Diesel	
Average miles per gallon ...	8½	14	
Number of men in team ...	2	2	
	<b>1960</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>1958</b>
Premises given free service...	1237	1337	1462
Chargeable emptyings ...	484	479	525
Vaults emptied—chargeable	39	33	37
Small Vehicle loads removed from cesspools, vaults, etc.	2905	2551	3085
Small Vehicle loads removed from Housing Estate Sew- age Plants ... ..	786	694	634

## GENERAL.

Vehicle drivers are responsible for the weekly cleaning and greasing of their vehicles and one of the Council's mechanics is always on hand to carry out any items of maintenance. A spare refuse collection vehicle is available in the depot in case of a breakdown of any refuse vehicle and a cesspool vehicle is always ready in case of breakdown of a vehicle on either the cesspool or pail services. This system has proved very satisfactory and vehicle breakdowns or overhauls now seldom cause any serious delay on the cleansing services.

## SALVAGE.

Materials suitable for salvage are collected by means of trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. The quantity disposed of in 1960 was 14 tons more than in the previous year and the income rose by £250. The price received for waste paper rose a little and there seems to be every chance of higher prices in the coming year.

Details of materials sold during 1960 are as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Cardboard ... ..	24	12	1	209	4	3
Paper Sacks ... ..	13	16	0	124	4	0
Mixed Waste Paper	202	2	1	1414	15	9
Textiles ... ..	1	17	2	42	11	0
Metals ... ..			2	2	2	0
	242	8	2	1792	17	0

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### FOOD PREMISES.

The pressure of work of other public health duties was such that it is with regret I have to record that routine inspection of food premises and work under the Food Hygiene Regulations is now almost non-existent.

### ICE CREAM.

There are 66 premises in the district registered for the sale of Ice Cream. There are no manufacturers in this district. No samples of Ice Cream or of Iced Lollies were taken.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The licences in respect of the seven slaughterhouses in the Council's district were renewed for a further period so as to expire on 31st July, 1961. During the year the Ministry requested the Council to alter the appointed day for compliance with the Slaughterhouse

Regulations to 1st October, 1961. This was agreed and the expiry date of the licences will be amended accordingly.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out at one slaughterhouse and with the exception of one or two minor items compliance with the Regulations has been met in this case. One Licensee has stated he intends closing his business and the other five have intimated they will be starting work on their premises in the very near future.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection was again achieved but only, I regret, at the expense of the Inspectors working outside normal hours.

Meat Inspection figures for 1960 are given in the table below :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (as notified)	958	—	2	1408	4693	7061
Number Inspected ... ..	958	—	2	1408	4693	7061
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	6	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	173	—	—	7	949	1129
Percentage of number in- spected affected with- disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci: ...	18.07%	—	—	0.55%	20.35%	16.09%
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole Carcases condemned:	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	—	—	—	246	267
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	2.30%	—	—	—	5.26%	3.80%
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—	5
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned—3 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.

## INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The undermentioned foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption, were suitably disposed of :—

- 1 12 lb. 3 oz. Boneless Cooked Ham.
- 11 A2 tins Country Garden Red Plums.
- 6 10½ oz. Country Garden Grapefruit Segments.
- 24 1 lb. 3 oz. Country Garden Segments of Orange and Grapefruit.
- 1 12 lb. 14 oz. Boneless Cooked Ham.
- 1 4 lb. Plumrose Danish Luncheon Meat.
- 1 9 lb. 11 oz. Cooked Shoulder.
- 3 6 lb. Libby's Corned Beef.
- 1 4 lb. Tyne Brand Ox Tongue.
- 1 3 lb. Tyne Brand Ox Tongue.
- 1 1 lb. Tyne Brand Ox Tongue.
- 1 7 lb. Libby's Ox Tongue.
- 10 Half barrels Green Grapes.
- 21 2¼ oz. jars Mint Sauce.
- 8 15½ oz. Country Garden Dessert Prunes.

## FOOD POISONING.

There were 5 cases of Food Poisoning involving 3 families. Samples of suspected foodstuffs were sent for laboratory examination but no specific item of food was responsible.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One business only comes under this heading, a licensed Knacker's Yard where animal matter is processed. The premises are maintained in a reasonable condition considering the type of business carried on and no complaints of nuisance have been received.

## RODENT CONTROL.

In December, the Council's Rodent Control Officer, Mr. A. Graves, retired and it was decided to combine the duties of rodent control with those of the cleansing services foreman. A large proportion of rodent control work is at the Council's refuse disposal tips and can be carried out at the same time as tip control work. Up to the present this arrangement is working well.

A total of 479 premises were surveyed in connection with rodent infestation and 180 infestations of rats or mice dealt with.

The Council again reviewed the scale of charges for the service and decided to make no charge for service at domestic premises and to leave unchanged the charge for service at business premises. This charge is 10/- per hour for time taken by the operator plus the cost of the materials used, the minimum charge being one guinea.

### INSECT PEST CONTROL.

All Council controlled refuse tips were treated regularly with insecticides to discourage flybreeding. For the first time in many years a fairly heavy infestation of crickets appeared on two of the tips. Appropriate action was taken to control this problem. 14 wasps nests were destroyed without charge as they constituted a nuisance to householders. A few cases of food stores being invaded by ants were successfully treated.

### CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

No complaints were received of contraventions of this Act. A factory chimney and mobile cranes at the same factory which were the source of smoke nuisance in 1959 were kept under observation at frequent intervals but the nuisance appears to have been abated.

### STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the appointed Petroleum Officer for the Council's District.

A considerable number of electrically operated flowmeter pumps were renewed and these called for numerous inspections. Difficulty was experienced regarding the re-wiring of existing installations to comply with the Regulations and the help and guidance of the East Midlands Electricity Board has been appreciated.

With the coming into force of the new Regulations governing electrical installations and the Council's new conditions relative to the installation of underground storage tanks a greater measure of control has been possible in respect of the storage of Petroleum Spirit.

Installations under licence at the end of the year were as follows :—

Petroleum Spirit : Less than 500 gallons	...	...	49
500 to 1000 gallons	...	...	139
More than 1000 gallons	...	...	25
Petroleum Spirit Mixtures	...	...	6
Carbide of Calcium : Less than 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	...	...	2

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1960 for the Rural District of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.)

# PART I OF THE ACT.

## 1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	nil	nil	nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	78	6	2	nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total ...	91	6	2	nil

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	1	nil	2	nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total ...	2	1	nil	2	nil

# PART VIII OF THE ACT.

## Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						

## NIL OUTWORKERS.

### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL TO THOSE MENTIONED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Housing General	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	642
Sewage Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Provision of Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Control of Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Public Cleansing Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	942
Petroleum Storage	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4







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